

Yugoslavia (FRY); enforce the terms of the understanding with the former Kosovo Liberation Army to demilitarize and reintegrate itself into civil society; provide operational direction to the Kosovo Protection Corps; and maintain a safe and secure environment to facilitate the work of the U.N. Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

Currently, the U.S. contribution to KFOR in Kosovo is approximately 5,600 U.S. military personnel. An additional 500 U.S. military personnel are deployed as the National Support Element in Macedonia with an occasional presence in Albania and Greece. In the last 6 months, all 19 NATO nations and 20 others, including Russia, have provided military personnel and other support personnel to KFOR in Kosovo and the surrounding countries.

In Kosovo, the U.S. forces are assigned to a sector principally centered around Gnjilane in the eastern portion of Kosovo. For U.S. KFOR forces, as for KFOR generally, maintaining a safe and secure environment remains the primary military task. United States forces conduct security patrols in urban areas and in the countryside throughout their sector. Approximately 75 percent of KFOR soldiers are dedicated to patrolling, manning check-points, and mounting border and boundary patrols. The KFOR forces operate under NATO command and control and rules of engagement.

Since my report to the Congress of June 16, free and fair municipal elections have been held in Kosovo, electing municipal assemblies in 27 Albanian-majority municipalities. In addition, on October 5, former FRY President Slobodon Milosevic stepped down from the presidency in the midst of popular outcry after he was defeated in the September FRY presidential elections. Despite the progress of democracy in Kosovo and the FRY, ethnic tensions persist. The United States is actively engaged with our allies in Kosovo and leaders in the region to stop ethnic violence.

The UNMIK continues to make progress in establishing the necessary structures for provisional self-government in Kosovo. The KFOR supports UNMIK at all levels, including public administration, and is represented at the Kosovo Transitional Council and the

Joint Civil Commissions. Also, KFOR provides a security presence in towns, villages, and the countryside, and organizes check-points and patrols in key areas of Kosovo to provide security, protect minorities, resolve disputes, and help instill in the community a feeling of confidence. Finally, KFOR is helping to provide assistance, within means and capabilities, in the areas of humanitarian relief, international civil police training, and the maintenance of civic works resources.

In November, NATO formally reviewed KFOR's mission, and will continue to do so at 6-month intervals. The reviews provide a basis for assessing current force levels, future requirements, force reductions, and the eventual withdrawal of KFOR. Over time, KFOR will incrementally transfer its security and policing responsibilities to the international civil administration, local institutions, and other organizations.

I have taken these actions pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive. I appreciate the continued support of the Congress in these actions.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Strom Thurmond, President pro tempore of the Senate.

Memorandum on Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act

December 15, 2000

Presidential Determination No. 2001-06

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 7(a) of the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-45) (the "Act"), I hereby determine that it is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States

to suspend for a period of 6 months the limitations set forth in sections 3(b) and 7(b) of the Act.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress, accompanied by a report in accordance with section 7(a) of the Act, and to publish the determination in the *Federal Register*.

This suspension shall take effect after transmission of this determination and report to the Congress.

William J. Clinton

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 19.

**Proclamation 7388—To Modify
Duty-Free Treatment Under the
Generalized System of Preferences
for Sub-Saharan African Countries
and for Other Purposes**

December 18, 2000

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

1. Section 506A(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2466a(b)(1)), as added by section 111(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Public Law 106–200) (AGOA), authorizes the President to provide duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) to any article described in section 503(b)(1)(B) through (G) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(b)(1)(B)–(G)) that is the growth, product, or manufacture of a designated beneficiary sub-Saharan African country, if, after taking into account the advice of the United States International Trade Commission (USITC), the President determines that such article is not import-sensitive in the context of imports from beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries.

2. Proclamation 7350 of October 2, 2000, designated certain countries listed in section 107 of the AGOA as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries.

3. Pursuant to section 506A(b)(1) of the 1974 Act, and having taken into account the

advice of the USITC, I have determined that certain articles are not import-sensitive in the context of imports from beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. I have determined to designate those articles as eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. I have decided to designate these articles by inserting the symbol “D” in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) for subheadings covering such articles.

4. Section 213(b)(3)(A) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(3)(A)), as amended by section 211(a) of the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (Title II of Public Law 106–200) (CBTPA), provides that the tariff treatment accorded at any time during the transition period defined in section 213(b)(5)(D) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(5)(D)), as amended by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to certain articles that are originating goods of designated CBTPA beneficiary countries shall be identical to the tariff treatment that is accorded at such time under Annex 302.2 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to an article described in the same 8-digit subheading of the HTS that is a good of Mexico and is imported into the United States. Such articles are described in section 213(b)(1)(B) through (F) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(1)(B)–(F)), as amended by section 211(a) of the CBTPA.

5. Proclamation 7351 of October 2, 2000, designated certain countries as CBTPA beneficiary countries and reflected in the HTS the tariff treatment provided under the CBTPA, which became effective on that date with respect to those CBTPA beneficiary countries enumerated in a *Federal Register* notice issued by the United States Trade Representative. The Annex to Proclamation 7351 designated certain HTS subheadings covering articles described in section 213(b)(1)(B) through (F) of the CBERA as eligible for the tariff treatment authorized by section 213(b)(3)(A) of the CBERA. Certain HTS provisions covering watches and watch parts and footwear were inadvertently omitted. I have determined that these provisions